

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Silicone Rubber Adhesive Composition and
Integrally Molded Article Thereof

5

This invention relates to a silicone rubber adhesive composition which can be simply and briefly molded by injection molding and exhibits good adhesion enough to allow for primerless molding and hence, integral molding with a thermoplastic resin. It also relates to an integrally molded article of a silicone rubber adhesive composition bonded to a thermoplastic resin.

15

BACKGROUND ART

Nowadays silicone rubber, due to its excellent characteristics, finds widespread use in a variety of fields including electric, electronic, automotive and building fields. The demands for the silicone rubber in these fields include workability, seal and insulation during assembly. In some applications where the adhesion of silicone rubber to resins is necessary, adhesion is achieved by way of primers. The process requires the step of applying primer and is thus cumbersome. One solution is a self-adhesive type silicone rubber obtained by adding an adhesive to a silicone rubber composition. The self-adhesive type silicone rubber eliminates the application step, shortens the operating time, reduces the cost, and improves the efficiency of operation. It is effective in manufacturing integrally molded articles with resins.

In connection with the primerless molding of addition type heat-curable silicone rubber, a number of reports have been made for bonding silicone rubber to organic resins. In one exemplary attempt, self-adhesive type silicone rubber material is cured on resins. A number of proposals have been made relating to specific adhesive components for use in the self-adhesive type silicone rubber. Also, JP-B 2-

34311 corresponding to USP 4,582,762, USP 4,686,124, USP
4,814,231 and USP 4,834,721 discloses to add an
organopolysiloxane containing at least 30 mol% of hydrogen
atoms directly bonded to silicon atoms to an organic resin
5 whereby the resin is bondable to an addition curing type
silicone rubber. JP-B 63-45292 discloses the integration of
silicone rubber to organic resin by physical engagement.
JP-A 63-183843 corresponding to EP 0276790B discloses the
integral adhesion of silicone rubber to an olefin resin
10 having grafted thereto a compound having an aliphatic
unsaturated group and a silicon atom-bonded hydrolyzable
group. JP-A 9-165516 corresponding to USP 5,879,809 and JP-
A 9-165517 corresponding to USP 5,989,704 of Shin-Etsu
Chemical Co., Ltd. propose a process in which a
15 thermoplastic resin having added thereto a compound having
unsaturated groups and hydrogen atoms directly bonded to
silicon atoms is adhesively joined and integrated with
silicone rubber as well as an integrally molded article in
which a thermoplastic resin having blended therein a
20 thermoplastic oligomer containing aliphatic unsaturated
groups is integrally molded with an oil-bleeding silicone
rubber.

However, heat curable silicone rubber of the addition
type fails to achieve within brief molding a sufficient bond
25 to general thermoplastic resins such as ABS, PPO, PPS, PC,
PE, PP, PBT, acrylic, PA and aromatic PA. To acquire a
bonding ability, the resins must be modified as suggested in
the above patents. Modification of resins requires extra
steps and an increased cost, and the modified resins
30 sometimes become susceptible to quality alteration. Even if
a bond is established, without resin modification, in
forming an integrated silicone rubber/resin article in a
mold, there arises a problem that the molded article sticks
to the mold. In particular, none of polyamide resins fully
35 satisfy the requirements. It remains of interest to develop
an integrally molded article of thermoplastic resin and
silicone rubber which when formed in a mold, does not stick

to the mold and establishes a firm bond between the thermoplastic resin and the silicone rubber.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 An object of the invention is to provide a silicone rubber adhesive composition which can be firmly integrated with thermoplastic resins, as well as an integrally molded article thereof with a thermoplastic resin.

10 It has been found that a silicone rubber adhesive composition comprising a silicone rubber component, an adhesive agent, and an organosilicon compound having a siloxane skeleton incompatible with the rubber component is firmly bondable to thermoplastic resins. When this silicone rubber adhesive composition is molded and joined with a
15 thermoplastic resin, there is obtained an integrally molded article in which the silicone rubber is firmly bonded to the thermoplastic resin. Even under brief curing conditions using an injection molding technique, the silicone rubber adhesive composition develops a sufficient bonding force to
20 the thermoplastic resin. The integrally molded article of silicone rubber/thermoplastic resin can be released from the mold in a practically acceptable way. The silicone rubber adhesive composition is effective even to highly crystalline polyamide resins such as nylon 66 and aromatic polyamides.

25 The invention provides a silicone rubber adhesive composition comprising

 (A) 100 parts by weight of a heat curable organopolysiloxane composition,

30 (B) 1 to 100 parts by weight of reinforcing silica fines,

 (C) 0.1 to 50 parts by weight of an adhesive agent, and

 (D) 0.05 to 20 parts by weight of an organosilicon compound having a functional group reactive with component

35 (A) and a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A).

 Also contemplated herein is an integrally molded article comprising the cured silicone rubber adhesive

composition (i.e., silicone rubber) and a thermoplastic resin.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 FIG. 1 illustrates a bond strength test specimen, FIG. 1A being a cross-sectional view and FIG. 1B being a plan view.

 FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a two-color injection molding machine.

10 FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIG. 2, showing the resin injected into a first cavity.

 FIG. 4 is a view similar to FIG. 2, showing the molded resin sheet set in a second cavity.

15 FIG. 5 is a view similar to FIG. 2, showing the silicone rubber composition injected into the second cavity.

 FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the resulting composite body of resin and rubber sheets.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 The silicone rubber adhesive composition of the invention includes as essential components, (A) a heat curable organopolysiloxane composition, (B) reinforcing silica fines, (C) an adhesive agent, and (D) an organosilicon compound having a functional group reactive
25 with component (A) and a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A).

 Component (A) is a heat curable organopolysiloxane composition which may be either an addition reaction curing type organopolysiloxane composition or an organic peroxide
30 curing type organopolysiloxane composition, with the former being preferred.

 The addition reaction curing type organopolysiloxane composition is preferably defined as comprising (1) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane having on the
35 average at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule, (2) 0.1 to 50 parts by weight of an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having on the average at least two hydrogen atoms attached

to silicon atoms in a molecule, and (3) a catalytic amount of an addition reaction catalyst.

The organic peroxide curing type organopolysiloxane composition is preferably defined as comprising (i) 100 parts by weight of an organopolysiloxane having on the average at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule, and (ii) a catalytic amount of an organic peroxide.

In the addition reaction curing type organopolysiloxane composition, the organopolysiloxane having on the average at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule as component (1) is typically represented by the following average compositional formula (1):



wherein R^1 , which may be the same or different, is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and "a" is a positive number of 1.5 to 2.8, preferably 1.8 to 2.5, and more preferably 1.95 to 2.05.

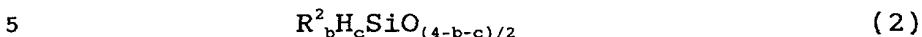
Examples of the substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups attached to silicon atoms, represented by R^1 , include alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, octyl, nonyl and decyl; aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, xylyl and naphthyl; aralkyl groups such as benzyl, phenylethyl and phenylpropyl; alkenyl groups such as vinyl, allyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, hexenyl, cyclohexenyl and octenyl; and substituted ones of the foregoing groups in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, bromo and chloro), cyano groups or the like, such as chloromethyl, chloropropyl, bromoethyl, trifluoropropyl and cyanoethyl.

At least two of the R^1 groups must be alkenyl groups, preferably of 2 to 8 carbon atoms, more preferably 2 to 6 carbon atoms. It is noted that the content of alkenyl groups is preferably 0.001 to 20 mol%, especially 0.01 to 10

mol% based on the entire organic groups attached to silicon atoms (that is, the substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups included as R^1 in formula (1)). The alkenyl groups may be attached to silicon atoms at ends of the molecular chain and/or silicon atoms midway the molecular chain. When the cure rate of the composition and the physical properties of cured parts are taken into account, the organopolysiloxane should preferably have at least alkenyl groups attached to the silicon atoms at molecular chain ends. The preferred groups represented by R^1 other than the alkenyl groups are alkyl groups such as methyl.

With respect to the structure, the organopolysiloxane is generally a diorganopolysiloxane of a basically straight chain structure whose backbone is comprised of recurring diorganosiloxane units $R^1_2SiO_{2/2}$ and which is blocked with a triorganosiloxy group $R^1_3SiO_{1/2}$ at either end of the molecular chain. However, it may have a partially branched or cyclic structure containing $R^1SiO_{3/2}$ and/or $SiO_{4/2}$ units. The alkenyl group-containing organopolysiloxane may have any desired degree of polymerization or viscosity, and encompasses from ones having a low degree of polymerization which are liquid at room temperature (25°C) to gum-like ones having a high degree of polymerization. Often, the organopolysiloxane used herein has an average degree of polymerization (weight average degree of polymerization) of about 10 to 10,000, preferably about 50 to 10,000, more preferably about 100 to 10,000, and most preferably about 100 to 2,000. With an average degree of polymerization of less than 10, the cured rubber sometimes has unsatisfactory physical properties. It is noted that the organopolysiloxane preferably has a viscosity of about 100 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C, and more preferably about 500 to 500,000 centipoise at 25°C.

As component (2), the organohydrogenpolysiloxane is typically represented by the following average compositional formula (2):



and should have at least two (generally 2 to about 300), preferably at least three, and more preferably 3 to about 150, silicon atom-attached hydrogen atoms (SiH groups).

10 In formula (2), R^2 is a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, examples of which are as described for R^1 in formula (1). Hydrocarbon groups free of aliphatic unsaturation are preferred, with alkyl groups such as methyl being especially preferred. The letter b is a positive number of 0.7 to 2.1, c is a positive number of 0.001 to 1.0, and b+c is 0.8 to 15 3.0. Preferably, b is 1.0 to 2.0, c is 0.01 to 1.0, and b+c is 1.5 to 2.5.

At least two, preferably at least three SiH groups in 20 the molecule may be positioned at ends and/or midway of the molecular chain. The molecular structure of organohydrogenpolysiloxane may be straight, cyclic, branched or three-dimensional network. Desirable are those which are liquid at room temperature (25°C) and have a number of silicon 25 atoms per molecule or a degree of polymerization in the range of about 2 to about 300, more desirably about 3 to about 150. It is noted that the organohydrogenpolysiloxane preferably has a viscosity of about 0.1 to 10,000 centipoise at 25°C, and more preferably about 0.5 to 5,000 centipoise 30 at 25°C.

Exemplary organohydrogenpolysiloxanes of formula (2) include 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane, methylhydrogencyclopolysiloxane, methylhydrogensiloxane-dimethylsiloxane cyclic copolymers, both end trimethylsiloxy-blocked 35 methylhydrogenpolysiloxane, both end trimethylsiloxy-blocked dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane copolymers, both end dimethylhydrogensiloxy-blocked dimethylpolysiloxane, both

end dimethylhydrogensiloxyl-blocked dimethylsiloxane-
methylhydrogensiloxane copolymers, both end trimethylsiloxyl-
blocked methylhydrogensiloxane-diphenylsiloxane copolymers,
both end trimethylsiloxyl-blocked methylhydrogensiloxane-
5 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymers, both end
dimethylhydrogensiloxyl-blocked methylhydrogensiloxane-
dimethylsiloxane-diphenylsiloxane copolymers, copolymers of
(CH₃)₂HSiO_{1/2} units, (CH₃)₃SiO_{1/2} units, and SiO_{4/2} units,
copolymers of (CH₃)₂HSiO_{1/2} units and SiO_{4/2} units, and
10 copolymers of (CH₃)₂HSiO_{1/2} units, SiO_{4/2} units, and (C₆H₅)₃SiO_{1/2}
units.

The organohydrogenpolysiloxane (2) is blended in an
amount of 0.1 to 300 parts, preferably 0.3 to 200 parts and
more preferably 0.5 to 100 parts by weight per 100 parts by
15 weight of the organopolysiloxane (1). Differently stated,
the organohydrogenpolysiloxane (2) is blended in such an
amount that about 0.3 to 20 mol, preferably about 0.5 to 5
mol, more preferably about 0.8 to 3 mol, and most preferably
about 0.8 to 2.5 mol of silicon atom-attached hydrogen atoms
20 (SiH groups) in component (2) are available per mol of
silicon atom-attached alkenyl groups in component (1).

Component (3) is an addition reaction catalyst.
Platinum group metal catalysts are typical, including
platinum catalysts, for example, platinum black, platinum
chloride, chloroplatinic acid, reaction products of
25 chloroplatinic acid with monohydric alcohols, complexes of
chloroplatinic acid with olefins, and platinum
bisacetoacetate, palladium catalysts, and rhodium catalysts.
The addition reaction catalyst (3) is used in a catalytic
30 amount, typically about 0.1 to 1,000 parts, preferably about
0.5 to 1,000 parts, and more preferably about 1 to 500 parts
by weight of platinum group metal per million parts by
weight of components (1) and (2) combined.

The addition reaction curing type organopolysiloxane
35 composition is comprised of components (1), (2) and (3) as
mentioned above.

Reference is now made to the organic peroxide curing type organopolysiloxane composition. The organopolysiloxane having on the average at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule used herein as component (i) may be the same as component (1) defined above.

The organic peroxide (ii) used herein may be selected from conventional well-known ones, for example, benzoyl peroxide, 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide, p-methylbenzoyl peroxide, o-methylbenzoyl peroxide, 2,4-dicumyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethyl-bis(2,5-t-butylperoxy)hexane, di-t-butyl peroxide, t-butyl perbenzoate, 1,1-bis(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane, and 1,6-bis(t-butylperoxy-carboxy)hexane.

The organic peroxide is used in a catalytic amount, usually 0.01 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the organopolysiloxane (i).

The organic peroxide curing type organopolysiloxane composition is comprised of components (i) and (ii) as mentioned above.

The reinforcing silica fines (B) may be any of silica species commonly used in the art as a reinforcement for rubber.

Although any of silica species used in conventional silicone rubber compositions is useful, reinforcing silica fines having a specific surface area of at least 50 m²/g are preferred. It is advantageous to use precipitated silica, fumed silica and fired silica having a specific surface area of 50 to 400 m²/g, with the fumed silica being especially advantageous for improved rubber strength. The reinforcing silica fines may be hydrophibized on surfaces with organosilicon compounds and other surface treating agents.

It is recommended that silica fines be previously treated directly in powder form. Any of well-known techniques may be used for the surface treatment. For example, untreated silica fine powder and a surface treating agent are admitted into a mechanical milling device closed under atmospheric pressure or a fluidized bed where they are

mixed to effect surface treatment at room temperature or elevated temperature, optionally in the presence of an inert gas. If desired, a catalyst is used to promote the surface treatment. After thorough admixing, the powder is dried.

- 5 The amount of the surface treating agent used is at least the theoretical amount calculated from the surface area to be covered with the agent.

Suitable treating agents include organosilazanes such as hexamethyldisilazane and divinyltetramethyldisilazane; silane coupling agents, for example, organoalkoxysilanes such as methyltrimethoxysilane, ethyltrimethoxysilane, propyltrimethoxysilane, butyltrimethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diethyldimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, trimethylmethoxysilane, triethylmethoxysilane, vinyltris(methoxyethoxy)silane, trimethylchlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, divinyltrimethoxysilane and chloropropyltrimethoxysilane; and organosilicon compounds, for example, organopolysiloxanes such as polydimethylsiloxane and organohydrogenpolysiloxane. After surface treatment with such treating agents, the resulting hydrophobic silica fines are ready for use. Of these treating agents, the silane coupling agents and silazanes are preferred.

An appropriate amount of component (B) blended is 1 to 100 parts, more preferably 2 to 80 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of component (A). Less amounts of component (B) fail to provide mechanical strength whereas excessive amounts of component (B) are difficult to fill, aggravating working and processing efficiency.

It is recommended that when the surface treated (hydrophobic) silica fines are admixed with component (A), the silica fines be further subjected to a hydrophobic treatment. That is, a second surface treating agent is used in the admixing step for imparting additional hydrophobic property to the once hydrophobized silica fines. Examples of the second surface treating agent include silane coupling agents and partial hydrolyzates thereof, organosilazanes,

titanate coupling agents, organopolysiloxane fluids, and organohydrogenpolysiloxane fluids.

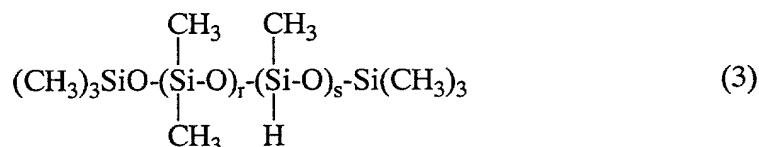
The second surface treating agents used herein are described in further detail. Exemplary silane coupling agents used herein are organoalkoxysilanes including methyltrimethoxysilane, ethyltrimethoxysilane, propyltrimethoxysilane, butyltrimethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, diethyldimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, trimethylmethoxysilane, triethylmethoxysilane, vinyltris(methoxyethoxy)silane, trimethylchlorosilane, trimethylaminosilane, glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, glycidoxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, (epoxycyclohexyl)-ethyltrimethoxysilane, methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, divinylldimethoxysilane, and chloropropyltrimethoxysilane. Other silanes are also useful. Partial hydrolyzates of these silanes are also useful.

Exemplary organosilazanes used herein are hexamethyldisilazane, divinyltetramethyldisilazane and diphenyltetramethyldisilazane.

Exemplary titanate coupling agents used herein include tetraisopropyl titanate, tetra-n-butyl titanate, butyl titanate dimer, tetrastearyl titanate, triethanolamine titanate, titanium acetylacetonate, titanium ethylacetoacetate, titanium lactate, octylene glycol titanate, isopropyl tristearoyl titanate, isopropyl tridodecylbenzenesulfonyl titanate, isopropyl tris(dioctylpyrophosphate) titanate, bis(dioctylpyrophosphate) oxyacetate titanate, and bis(dioctylpyrophosphate) ethylene titanate.

The organopolysiloxane fluids used herein may be cyclic, linear, branched or network although linear or cyclic dimethylpolysiloxanes having a viscosity of 0.65 to 100,000 centistokes at 25°C are preferred. The organohydrogenpolysiloxane fluids used herein may have any of cyclic, linear, branched and network molecular structures.

Methylhydrogenpolysiloxanes of the following average formula (3) are desirably used.



In the formula, r is an integer of 0 to 50, and s is an integer of 1 to 50. Siloxanes with r in excess of 50 are too viscous and difficult to treat therewith. Similarly, siloxanes with s in excess of 50 are too viscous and difficult to wet the surface.

The amount of the second surface treating agent used is at least the theoretical amount calculated from the surface area to be covered with the agent although amounts less than the theory are acceptable if no problems arise. Specifically, less than 0.1 parts by weight of the second agent per 100 parts by weight of the silica fines is ineffective whereas more than 20 parts by weight of the second agent is wasteful and adds to the cost. For this reason, 0.1 to 20 parts, especially 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of the second surface treating agent is preferably used per 100 parts by weight of the silica fines.

The second surface treatment may be effected on the silica fines as an independent step or together with the step of mixing with other components. Any of well-known techniques for surface treatment may be used. For example, the treated silica fine powder, other components and the second surface treating agent are admitted into a mechanical milling device under atmospheric pressure where they are mixed to effect surface treatment at room temperature or elevated temperature, optionally in the presence of an inert gas. If desired, a catalyst is used to promote the surface treatment.

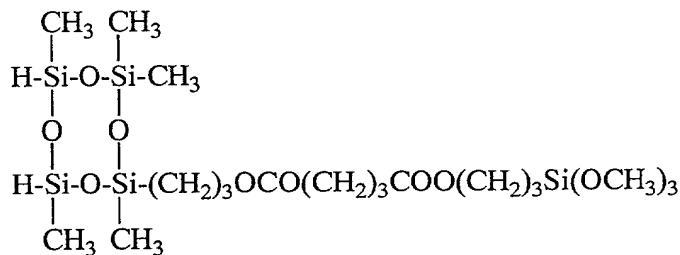
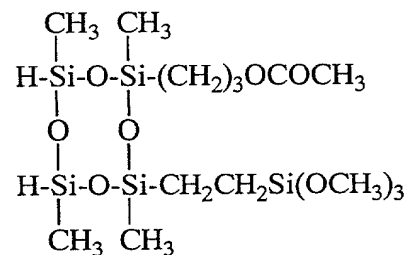
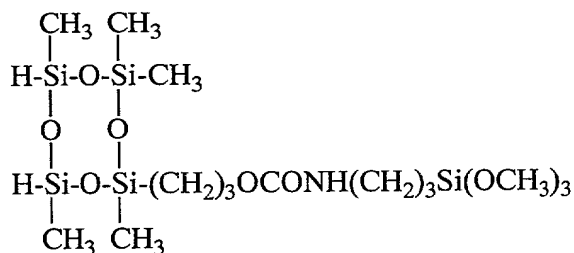
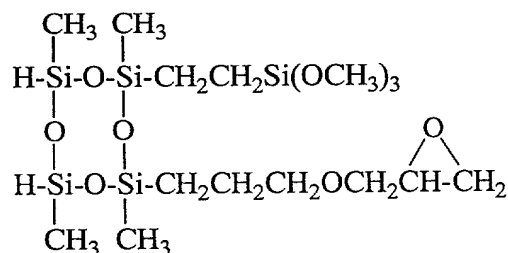
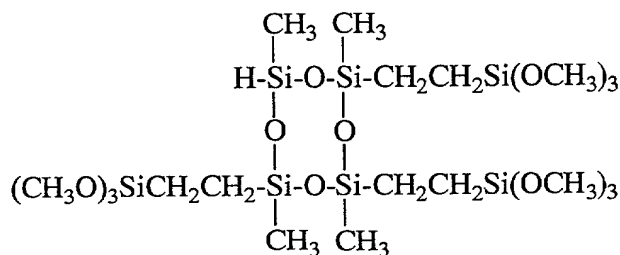
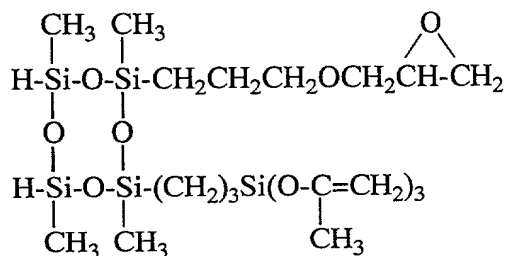
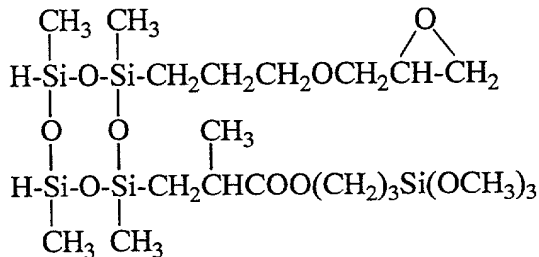
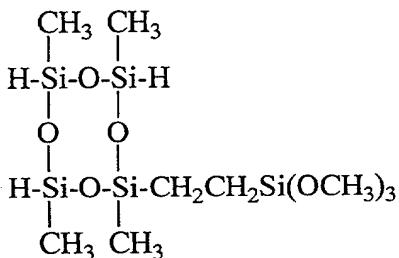
The adhesive agent or adhesiveness-imparting component (C) is any of adhesive agents used in conventional addition curing type silicone adhesive compositions.

09902106 "01101
T0110 "90120660

In a preferred embodiment, the adhesive agent (C) is selected from organic compounds or organosilicon compounds containing in a molecule at least one group selected from among Si-H, alkenyl, acrylic, methacrylic, epoxy, alkoxysilyl, ester, carboxy anhydride, amino and amide groups, or a mixture thereof. The preferred adhesive agents are organosilicon compounds, typically linear or cyclic organosiloxane oligomers and organoalkoxysilanes of about 1 to 30 silicon atoms, preferably about 2 to 20 silicon atoms, and more preferably about 4 to 10 silicon atoms, having in a molecule at least one, often 1 to 10, especially 2 to 6 of Si-H groups (i.e., silicon atom-bound hydrogen atoms) and/or alkenyl groups as well as one or more groups selected from among epoxy groups (e.g. glycidoxy), alkoxysilyl groups (e.g., trimethoxysilyl, triethoxysilyl and methyltrimethoxysilyl), acrylic, methacrylic, ester, carboxy anhydride, amino, and amide groups.

More illustratively, suitable compounds containing epoxy, alkoxysilyl, ester, alkenyl, amino, carboxy anhydride, acrylic, and methacrylic groups include non-silicon organic compounds having alkenyl and epoxy groups such as allyl glycidyl ether; and organoalkoxysilanes, for example, epoxy functional group-containing alkoxysilanes such as γ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane and β -(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)ethyltrimethoxysilane; alkenyl group-containing alkoxysilanes such as vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane and vinyltri(methoxyethoxy)silane; amino group-containing alkoxysilanes such as γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, γ -aminopropyltriethoxysilane, N- β -(aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, N- β -(aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropylmethyltrimethoxysilane, and N-phenyl- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane; and acrylic or methacrylic group-containing alkoxysilanes such as γ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane and γ -acryloxypropyl-

trimethoxysilane. Other useful compounds are organosiloxane oligomers which are shown below.



5

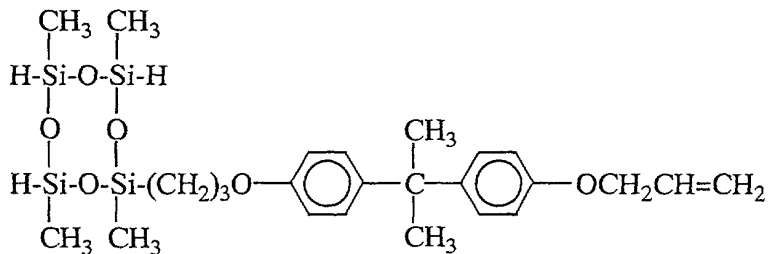
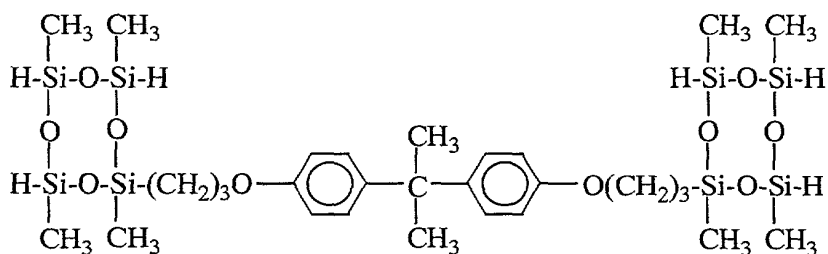
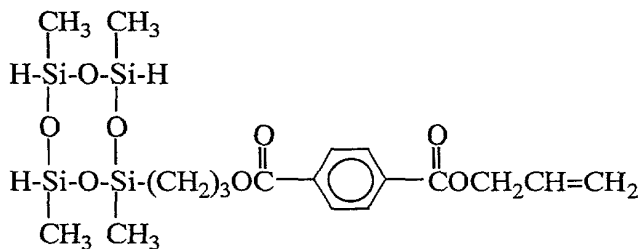
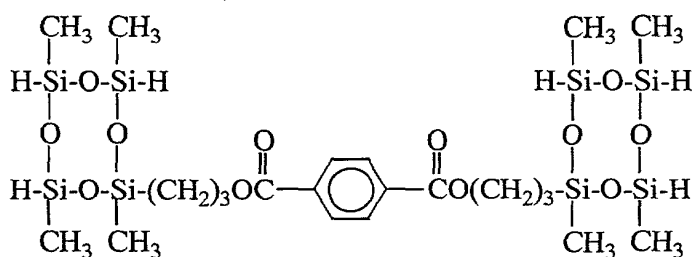
Another class of adhesive agent (C) includes non-silicon organic compounds containing a phenylene skeleton in a molecule and having at least two functional groups selected from epoxy, alkenyl and hydroxyl groups, which are exemplified below.

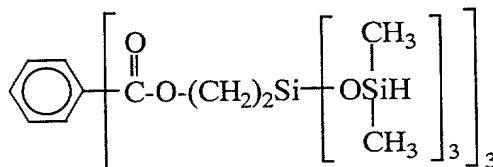
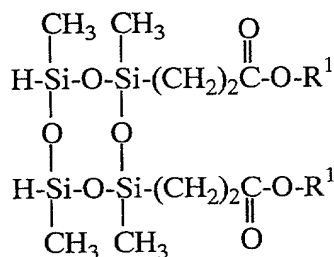
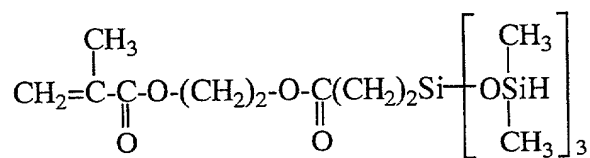
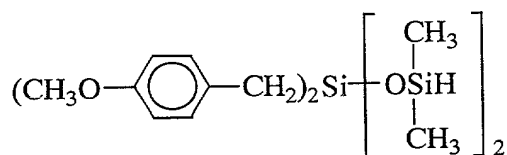
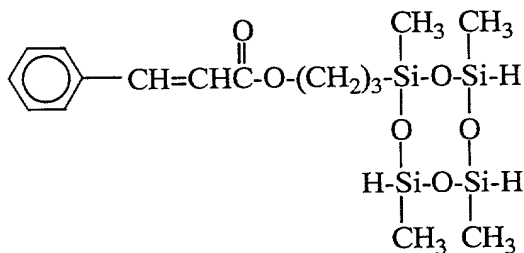
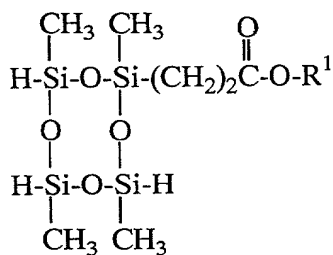
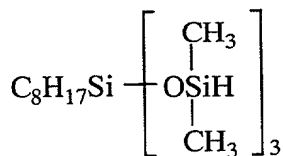
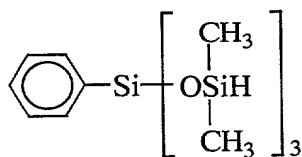
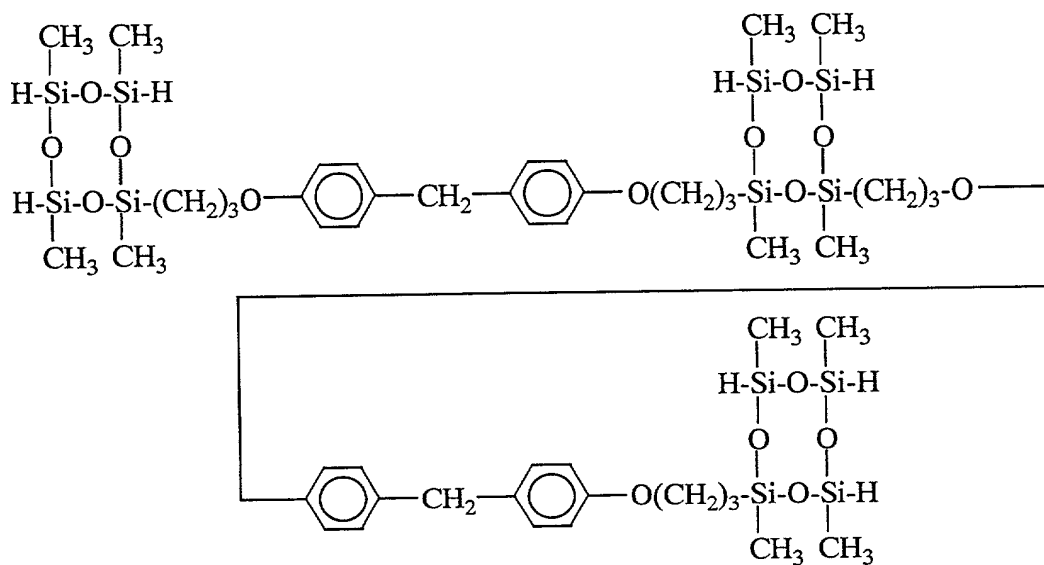
10

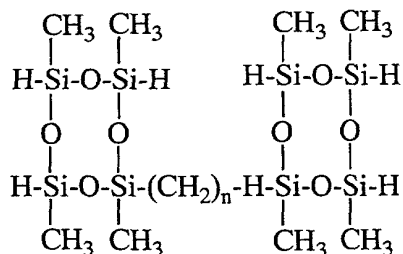
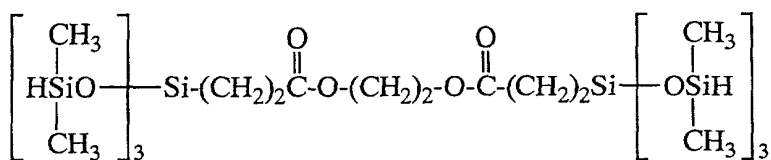
[illegible]

5 The above-illustrated compounds are useful as the
adhesive agent (C). Such a compound used as adhesive agent
(C) exerts a sufficient bonding force, which has a potential
of adhesion to metallic jigs including a mold which are used
in molding of the composition. The use of a less adhesive
10 material on the molding jig surface, as by applying Teflon
resin coatings, is one solution to this problem, but is
sometimes less reliable from the effective life standpoint.
In such a situation, silicon compounds free of epoxy, alkoxy
and carboxy anhydride groups are useful. More particularly,
15 as the compound which effectively bonds with thermoplastic
resins or compositions comprising the same, but not with
metals, use may be made of organosilicon compounds including

- linear, branched or cyclic organosiloxane oligomers of about 1 to 30 silicon atoms, preferably about 2 to 20 silicon atoms, and especially about 4 to 12 silicon atoms, containing at least one, preferably about 1 to 20, and more preferably about 3 to 10, Si-H groups in a molecule and having a mono- to trivalent phenyl or phenylene skeleton not directly bound to a silicon atom. These compounds are exemplified below. Among others, those compounds having two or more phenyl or phenylene skeletons are especially preferred.







In the formulae, n is 2 to 30, and R¹ is as previously defined.

- 5 As the adhesive agent compounds having amino and amide groups, art-recognized compounds are useful. Other useful compounds are exemplified below.

- 10 X-C₃H₆-NH-Ph-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-Ph-Ph-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-Ph-CH₂-Ph-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₂H₄-CO-NH-Ph-NH-CO-C₂H₄-X
 X-C₂H₄-CO-NH-Ph-CH₂-Ph-NH-CO-C₂H₄-X
 X-C₃H₆-CO-NH-Ph-CH₂-Ph-NH-CO-C₃H₆-X
 15 X-C₂H₄-CO-NH-Ph-O-Ph-NH-CO-C₂H₄-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-CO-Ph-CO-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-CO-Ph-CO-Ph-CO-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-O-CO-NH-Ph-NH-CO-O-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-O-CO-NH-CH₂-Ph-CH₂-NH-CO-O-C₃H₆-X
 20 X-C₃H₆-O-CO-NH-Ph-CH₂-Ph-NH-CO-O-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-CO-NH-Ph-NH-CO-NH-C₃H₆-X
 X-C₃H₆-NH-CO-NH-Ph-CH₂-Ph-NH-CO-NH-C₃H₆-X

- Note that X is 1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-3,5,7-trihydrocyclo-
 25 tetrasiloxane, and Ph is phenyl or phenylene.

The adhesive agent compounds may be used alone or in admixture of any.

There may also be compounded organic compounds or organosilicon compounds having one alkenyl group and at least one ester group, for example, organic compounds or organosilicon compounds containing unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and vinyl acetate, and allyl esters such as allyl benzoate, diallyl phthalate, tetraallyl pyromellitate, allyl esters of alkyl acids.

An appropriate amount of the adhesive agent (C) used is 0.1 to 50 parts, preferably 0.2 to 30 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the organopolysiloxane composition (A). Less than 0.1 part of the adhesive agent fails to achieve adhesion whereas more than 50 parts of the adhesive agent can detract from physical properties.

Component (D) is an organosilicon compound having a functional group reactive with component (A) and a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A). It functions so as to displace the adhesive agent (C) to the rubber surface and is essential to improve the bonding force.

In a preferred embodiment, the organosilicon compound (D) is an organopolysiloxane in which at least one of substituents bound to silicon atoms in its siloxane skeleton is a reactive functional group capable of crosslinking reaction with a polysiloxane component constituting the organopolysiloxane composition (A) and the remaining groups bound to silicon atoms are substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups other than the reactive functional group.

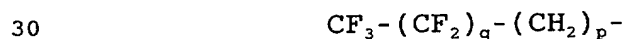
The reactive functional groups used herein are alkenyl groups of 2 to 8 carbon atoms, especially 2 to 6 carbon atoms such as vinyl, allyl, propenyl, butenyl and hexenyl, which undergo crosslinking reaction with Si-H groups on the organohydrogenpolysiloxane which is one polysiloxane component in the above-described addition curing type organopolysiloxane composition. The substituent bound to a silicon atom serving as the reactive functional group may also be a hydrogen atom, that is, the hydrogen atom of a Si-

H group. These hydrogen atoms undergo crosslinking reaction with alkenyl groups on the alkenyl group-bearing organopolysiloxane which is one polysiloxane component in the above-described addition curing type organopolysiloxane composition.

At least one reactive functional group should be present per molecule. Often the organosilicon compound has 1 to about 100, especially 2 to about 80 reactive functional groups.

The substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups included as the remaining groups bound to silicon atoms are preferably those of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, especially 1 to 10 carbon atoms, for example, alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, octyl, nonyl and decyl; aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, xylyl and naphthyl; aralkyl groups such as benzyl, phenylethyl and phenylpropyl; and the foregoing groups in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms are substituted with halogen atoms (e.g., fluorine, bromine and chlorine), cyano groups or the like, such as chloromethyl, 3-chloropropyl, bromoethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, $C_4F_9CH_2CH_2$, $C_8F_{17}CH_2CH_2$, and cyanoethyl.

Of the substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups, methyl, phenyl and fluoroalkyl groups are preferred. The fluoroalkyl groups correspond to alkyl groups in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms are substituted with fluorine atoms. Preferred fluoroalkyl groups have the following formula:



wherein p is an integer of 0 to 4, preferably 2 or 3, and q is an integer of 0 to 7. For example, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, $C_4F_9CH_2CH_2$ and $C_8F_{17}CH_2CH_2$ groups are preferred.

Of the substituted or unsubstituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups included as the remaining groups bound to silicon atoms (that is, exclusive of the reactive functional

groups), phenyl and/or fluoroalkyl groups preferably account for 1 to 90 mol%, more preferably 2 to 85 mol%, and especially 3 to 80 mol% of the entire substituents bound to silicon atoms. The remainder groups are preferably alkyl groups such as methyl.

As the organosilicon compound having a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A), silicone-modified perfluoroalkyl ether compounds, polyether-modified silicone oils, amino-modified silicone oils, amino-modified silicone oils, and urethane-modified silicone oils may also be employed as long as they do not adversely affect adhesion.

The organosilicon compound having a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A) should preferably have a viscosity at 25°C of about 10 to 10,000,000 centipoise, more preferably about 15 to 1,000,000 centipoise, and most preferably about 20 to 100,000 centipoise.

Component (D) is ineffective unless it is incompatible with component (A). A choice may be made among organopolysiloxanes incompatible with component (A). For example, when dimethylpolysiloxane is used in component (A), a phenyl group-bearing organopolysiloxane is preferred as component (D).

The molecular structure of component (D) is not critical and may be chain-like, cyclic, branched or three-dimensional network. Linear ones are preferred.

An appropriate amount of component (D) blended is 0.05 to 20 parts, and preferably 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of component (A). Less than 0.05 part of component (D) is too small to enhance the bonding force whereas more than 20 parts of component (D) rather detracts from the bonding force.

To impart an oil bleeding ability to the inventive composition, at least one non-functional organopolysiloxane having phenyl groups may be added in an amount of about 1 to 20 parts per 100 parts by weight of component (A).

In addition to the above-described components, various additives may be added to the silicone rubber adhesive

composition of the invention. Such additives are selected for a particular purpose. Typical additives are metal oxides and compounds thereof such as titanium oxide, iron oxide, cerium oxide, vanadium oxide, cobalt oxide, chromium oxide, and manganese oxide, and inorganic fillers, for example, quartz powder, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, alumina, and carbon. Also, pigments, heat resistance modifiers, flame retardants, plasticizers, and reaction regulators may be added insofar as the desired properties are not impaired. These optional additives may be added in conventional amounts that would not hamper the benefits of the invention.

In the embodiment wherein the addition curing type organopolysiloxane composition is used as (A), an addition reaction regulator may be added insofar as the objects of the invention are not impaired. Suitable regulators are vinyl group-bearing organopolysiloxanes such as vinylcyclotetrasiloxane, triallyl isocyanate, alkyl maleates, acetylene alcohols such as ethynyl cyclohexanol, silanes, modified siloxanes, hydroperoxides, tetramethylethylenediamine, benzotriazole and mixtures of any.

The silicone rubber adhesive composition of the invention can be obtained simply by uniformly admixing the above-described components (A) to (D) and optional components at room temperature. Preferably, component (B) is mixed with component (A) excluding (2) and (3) or (ii) in a planetary mixer or kneader where they are heat treated at a temperature of 100 to 200°C for 1 to 4 hours, during which period the second surface treating agent may be added. Thereafter, at room temperature, the mixture is admixed with components (2) and (3) or (ii) of component (A) and components (C) and (D), thereby obtaining the composition. Any desired molding technique may be selected depending on the viscosity of the mixture or composition. Any of casting, compression molding, injection molding, extrusion molding, and transfer molding techniques is useful. The

composition may be heat molded, typically at a temperature of about 60 to 200°C for about 10 seconds to about 24 hours.

5 The silicone rubber adhesive composition of the invention is advantageously used in forming integrally molded articles with organic resins. The thermoplastic resins used in combination with the silicone rubber adhesive composition include polymerized or polycondensed olefins, for example, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins, styrene resins, polyethylene resins, polypropylene resins, 10 acrylic resins, polycarbonate (PC) resins, polyethylene terephthalate resins, polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) resins, polyphenylene oxide resins, polyphenylene sulfide resins, polysulfone resins, nylon resins, aromatic polyamide resins, polyimide resins, liquid crystal resins, and 15 mixtures thereof.

Several methods may be employed in integrally molding the uncured silicone rubber adhesive composition on the thermoplastic resin. In one method, a desired shape of the uncured silicone rubber adhesive composition is placed on a 20 preform of the thermoplastic resin, followed by heating at a temperature below the melting temperature of the thermoplastic resin. Another method is by placing the uncured silicone rubber adhesive composition on a preform of the thermoplastic resin, followed by compression at a 25 temperature below the melting temperature of the thermoplastic resin. A further method is by previously injection molding the thermoplastic resin in a mold by means of an injection molding machine, and heat injecting the silicone rubber adhesive composition into the mold. It is 30 noted that the preform of the thermoplastic resin is conveniently prepared by a well-known method involving pelletizing the thermoplastic resin, injecting the pellets into a mold heated above the softening point of the thermoplastic resin, then cooling the mold below the 35 softening point of the thermoplastic resin. In these molding steps, customary molding machines such as injection

molding machines and transfer molding machines can be employed.

5 The silicone rubber adhesive composition in the uncured state may take the form of liquid, putty or paste, with the liquid or paste form being preferred for ease of molding. In order that the silicone rubber adhesive composition firmly bond with the thermoplastic resin, the conditions for curing the silicone rubber adhesive composition should include a temperature and time which do not cause deformation, melting and degradation of the thermoplastic resin. Usually integrally molded articles can be formed under curing conditions of 100 to 150°C and about 0.2 to 30 minutes, especially about 0.4 to 10 minutes, although suitable curing conditions vary with the type of resin.

15 In connection with an integrally molded article of a silicone rubber adhesive composition and a thermoplastic resin, the silicone rubber adhesive composition of the invention is easily moldable within a short time by injection molding, suitable in primerless molding, and bondable with the thermoplastic resin. A bond between the silicone rubber and the thermoplastic resin is achieved without a need for modification of the resin. The integrally molded articles are useful in the electric, electronic, automotive, precision machinery and building fields.

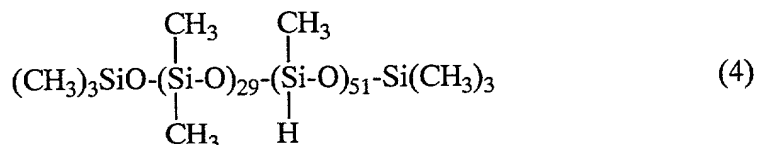
EXAMPLE

30 Examples of the invention are given below by way of illustration and not by way of limitation. All parts are by weight.

Preparation examples of silicone rubber compositions

35 As shown in Tables 1 and 2, a dimethylpolysiloxane blocked with a dimethylvinylsiloxy group at each end and having a viscosity of 10,000 centipoise at 25°C as component (1) of component (A) and fumed silica having a specific

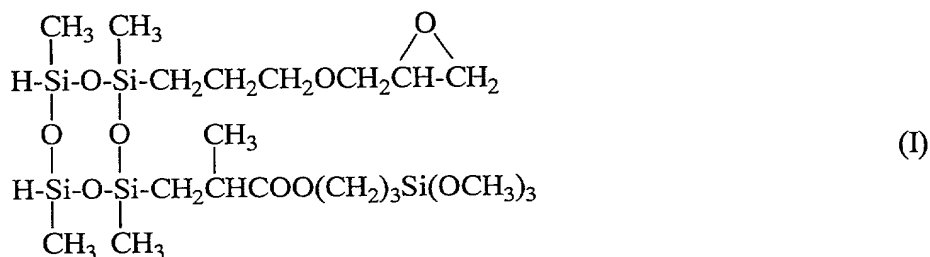
surface area of 200 m²/g as component (B) were blended together with 8 parts per 100 parts of component (1) of hexamethyldisilazane and uniformly admixed in a kneader/mixer, and further heat admixed at 150°C for one hour, obtaining a silicone rubber base. To the silicone rubber base were added dimethylhydrogenpolysiloxane of the average formula (4):



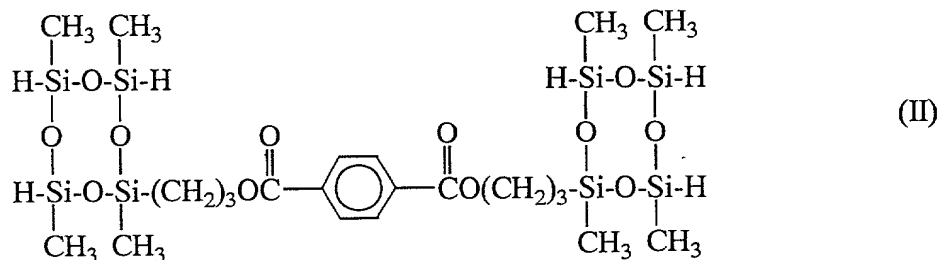
as component (2) in component (A), a 1% 2-ethylhexanol solution of chloroplatinic acid as component (3), and a 50% ethanol solution of ethynyl cyclohexanol as a reaction regulator. Further, adhesive agent I, II or III as component (C) and organosilicon compound <1> to <5> having a siloxane skeleton incompatible with component (A) as component (D) were added. They were uniformly mixed, yielding a silicone rubber composition.

Component (C)

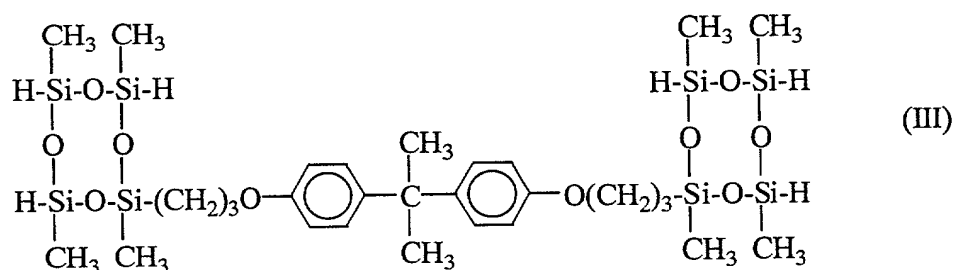
Adhesive agent I



Adhesive agent II



Adhesive agent III



Component (D)

Compound <1>: a both end dimethylvinylsiloxo- blocked
 5 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymer having a
 viscosity of 1,000 centipoise at 25°C and a phenyl content
 of 10 mol%

Compound <2>: a both end dimethylvinylsiloxo- blocked
 10 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymer having a
 viscosity of 1,000 centipoise at 25°C and a phenyl content
 of 20 mol%

Compound <3>: a both end dimethylvinylsiloxo- blocked
 15 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymer having a
 viscosity of 2,000 centipoise at 25°C and a phenyl content
 of 30 mol%

Compound <4>: a both end dimethylvinylsiloxo- blocked
 20 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane copolymer having a
 viscosity of 3,000 centipoise at 25°C and a phenyl content
 of 60 mol%

Compound <5>: a both end trimethylsiloxo- blocked
 25 diphenylsiloxane-dimethylsiloxane-methylhydrogensiloxane
 copolymer having a viscosity of 1,000 centipoise at 25°C and
 a phenyl content of 20 mol% and containing six Si-H groups
 in a molecule

Example 1

A thermoplastic resin injection molding machine was
 used. A polycarbonate (PC) resin having a number average
 molecular weight of about 10,000, polybutylene terephthalate
 30 (PBT) resin having a number average molecular weight of

about 20,000, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) resin,
polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) resin, nylon 6-6 (PA66), and
polyphthalamide (PPA) each were admitted into the machine,
plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of
5 cavities in a multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of
25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions
included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of
30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a
clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of
10 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of
the same size were secured to a tensile shear bond strength
test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the
silicone rubber composition obtained in the above
15 Preparation Example using adhesive agent I as component (C)
and compound <1> as component (D) was flowed into the jig,
which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at
120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was
obtained in this way and examined for bond strength
20 according to JIS K-6850.

In FIG. 1, "a" and "b" designate resin sheets, "c" and
"d" are holder clamps, and "e" is the cured silicone rubber
composition.

25 Example 2

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into
the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and
injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet
mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick).
30 The injection conditions included an injection time of 6
seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure
of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity
temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of
35 the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond
strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount

of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent II as component (C) and compound <1> as component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 3

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent III as component (C) and compound <1> as component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 4

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure

of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent III as component (C) and compound <2> as component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 5

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent III as component (C) and compound <3> as component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 6

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and

injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent III as component (C) and compound <4> as component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 7

A test specimen was prepared by the same procedure as in Example 6 except that 2 parts of compound <5> was added as component (D). It was examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Comparative Example 1

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above

Preparation Example without adding the adhesive agent (C) and component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Comparative Example 2

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using compound <2> as component (D), but in the absence of the adhesive agent (C) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Comparative Example 3

The resins used in Example 1 each were admitted into the injection molding machine, plasticized at 290°C and injected into a plurality of cavities in the multiple sheet mold, forming resin sheets of 25 mm x 100 mm x 2 mm (thick). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 30 seconds, an injection pressure of 1,000 kg/cm², a clamping pressure of 35 ton, and a cavity temperature of 100°C.

Each resin sheet and a chromium-plated metal plate of the same size were secured to the tensile shear bond strength test specimen-forming jig. An appropriate amount of the silicone rubber composition obtained in the above Preparation Example using adhesive agent III as component (C), but in the absence of component (D) was flowed into the jig, which was heated for 10 minutes in a thermostat tank at 120°C for curing. A test specimen as shown in FIG. 1 was obtained in this way and examined for bond strength according to JIS K-6850.

Example 8

Molding of the resin and the silicone rubber composition used in Example 4 was carried out using a two-color injection molding machine equipped with two injection cylinders. In this molding machine, nozzles 1 and 2 of the injection cylinders are connected to a mold as shown in FIG. 2. The nozzle 1 is aligned with a mold parting line whereas the nozzle 2 is designed to inject the material into a cavity from its center on the right side of the mold. The mold consists of a left mold half 3 and a right mold half 4. Two recesses are formed in opposed surfaces of the mold halves 3 and 4 so that the recesses may define two cavities 5 and 6 when the mold halves are mated together.

Using this injection molding machine, each resin was melted at 290°C and injected into the first cavity 5 through the nozzle 1 to form a resin sheet 7 (see FIG. 3). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a cooling time of 35 seconds, and a temperature of 100°C for both the cavity 5 and the left mold half 3.

Next, the right mold half 4 was moved apart to open the mold, the left mold half 3, with the molded resin sheet 7 held in its recess, was rotated 180°, and the right mold half 4 was moved back. The mold halves were clamped again. At this point, a cavity for molding a silicone rubber sheet was defined between the (lower) recess in the right mold

half 4 and the opposing surface of the molded resin sheet 7 as shown in FIG. 4.

In this state, the silicone rubber composition used in Example 1 (whose recipe is shown in Tables 1 and 2) was
5 injected from the nozzle 2 against the surface of the molded resin sheet 7, forming a rubber sheet 8 (see FIG. 5). The injection conditions included an injection time of 6 seconds, a curing time of 90 seconds, a temperature of 100°C for the left mold half 3, and a temperature of 120°C for the
10 right mold half 4.

In this way, there was obtained a composite body of the resin sheet 7 bonded to the rubber sheet 8 as shown in FIG. 6. It is noted that both resin and rubber sheets were dimensioned 2.5 mm x 150 mm x 2 mm (thick). Mold release,
15 dimensional precision and productivity were satisfactory. Adhesion was also examined.

The test results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

It is noted that the bond strength was examined by a tensile shear bond strength test according to JIS K-6850.
20 Specimens showing a bond strength of 25 kgf/cm² or higher were rated "Bonded."

Table 1

Component (pbw)			Example							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	(1) Organopolysiloxane		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(2) Organohydrogenpolysiloxane		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(3) Platinum catalyst		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Reaction regulator		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
(B)	Silica fines		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
(C)	Adhesive agent I		5							
	Adhesive agent II			5						
	Adhesive agent III				5	5	5	5	5	5
(D)	Organosilicon compound <1>		5	5	5					
	Organosilicon compound <2>					5				5
	Organosilicon compound <3>						5			
	Organosilicon compound <4>							5		
	Organosilicon compound <5>								2	
Adhesion	Resin	PC	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
		PBT	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
		PMMA	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
		PPS	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
		PA66	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
		PPA	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded	Bonded
	Metal (mold)	Cr-plated	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

TOTAL "071101" 90740666

Table 2

Component (pbw)			Comparative Example		
			1	2	3
(A)	(1) Organopolysiloxane		100	100	100
	(2) Organohydrogenpolysiloxane		5	5	5
	(3) Platinum catalyst		0.1	0.1	0.1
	Reaction regulator		0.05	0.05	0.05
(B)	Silica fines		40	40	40
(C)	Adhesive agent I				
	Adhesive agent II				
	Adhesive agent III				5
(D)	Organosilicon compound <1>				
	Organosilicon compound <2>			5	
	Organosilicon compound <3>				
	Organosilicon compound <4>				
Adhesion	Resin	PC	No	No	Bonded
		PBT	No	No	Bonded
		PMMA	No	No	No
		PPS	No	No	No
		PA66	No	No	No
		PPA	No	No	No
	Metal (mold)	Cr-plated	No	No	No

It is evident from Tables 1 and 2 that silicone rubber adhesive compositions within the scope of the invention can be briefly cured to various resins to form integrally molded articles in which the silicone rubber is firmly bonded to the resin. Additionally mold release, dimensional precision and productivity are satisfactory.

Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-209696 is incorporated herein by reference.

Although some preferred embodiments have been described, many modifications and variations may be made thereto in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described without departing from the scope of the appended claims.